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College of Agriculture and Home Economics
THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

EVALUATING ENTERPRISE COMBINATIONS

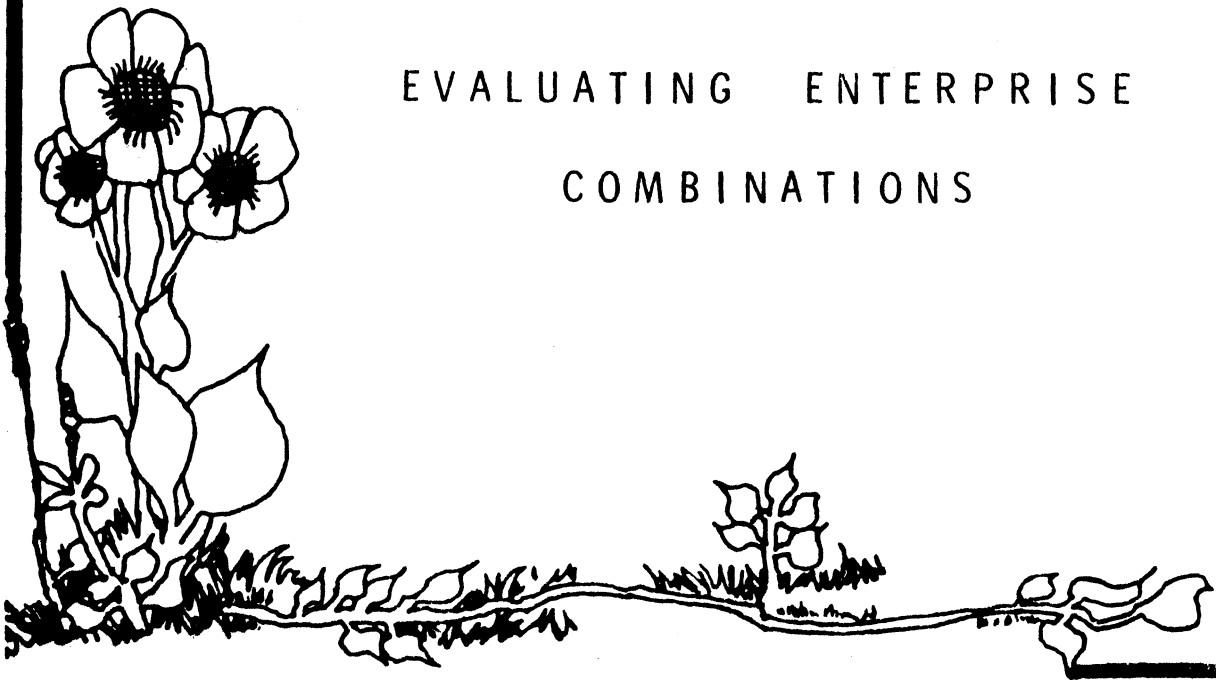
By

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EVALUATING ENTERPRISE
COMBINATIONS



IN THE FINAL ANALYSIS PROFITABILITY
WILL DICTATE ENTERPRISE COMBINATION



GENERAL INDICATION OF ENTERPRISE
COMBINATION WILL BE INDICATED BY:


PHYSICAL FACTORS
COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE
MARKETS
TRANSPORTATION

WHEN EXAMINING A SPECIFIC FARM
ADAPT TO CONDITIONS!!!
NOT SAME ANSWER FOR ALL

EVALUATING ENTERPRISE COMBINATIONS
PRIMARY CONCERNS

RESOURCE USE

LAND
LABOR
CAPITAL
MANAGEMENT



QUALITY & QUANTITY

PROFITABILITY

SHORT RUN

ADEQUATE CASH FLOW

VARIABLE COSTS

DEBT PAYMENT

RETURN TO LABOR / MANAGEMENT

LONG RUN

CAPITAL RECAPTURE

CAPITAL COST

INFLATION

EVALUATING ENTERPRISE COMBINATIONS METHODS

I. COMMON SENSE

EXPERIENCE (OUR BEST TEACHER)

ON-FARM
OTHER FARMERS
MANAGEMENT SPECIALISTS
EDUCATORS

SOPHISTICATION NOT ALWAYS NEEDED

COMPUTERS - COMPUTERS - COMPUTERS
LOSE SIGHT OF PRINCIPLES
NEVER LEARN PRINCIPLES

COMPUTERS ARE USEFUL
VERY COMPLEX SITUATIONS (FEW)
TEACH PRINCIPLES

DON'T NEED IN MANY SITUATIONS
GRAIN vs. MORE DAIRY COWS?
LIMITED LAND -- COWS vs. HEIFERS?
ROUGH LAND -- BEEF COWS, SHEEP, or STEERS?
CORN vs. HAY
% CORN / % SOYBEAN / % WHEAT
PRODUCE OATS OR CORN SILAGE?
FEW RESOURCES / FEW ALTERNATIVES

2. LINEAR PROGRAMMING

ONE VIEW -- L.P. FOR EVERY FARM
ANOTHER VIEW -- UNNECESSARY FOR MOST
FARMS IF PRINCIPLES
UNDERSTOOD

EXAMPLE

OBJECTIVE OR PROFIT FUNCTION

MAXIMIZE RETURNS TO FIXED RESOURCES

WHAT IS FIXED
RESOURCES
COSTS / PRICES / YIELDS

WHAT IS VARIABLE
RESOURCES
COSTS / PRICES / YIELDS

WHAT ARE REQUIREMENTS

WHAT ARE LIMITS
MAXIMUMS
EQUALITIES
MINIMUMS

$$\text{PROFIT} = NR_1(X_1) + NR_2(X_2) + NR_3(X_3) \cdots NR_i(X_i)$$

WHERE NR_i = NET RETURN ENTERPRISE i
 X_i = SIZE OF ENTERPRISE i

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF L.P.

ENTERPRISE CHOICES

CORN
SOYBEANS

RESOURCES

LABOR - 1000 HOURS
LAND - 300 ACRES

REQUIREMENTS

	<u>LAND</u>	<u>LABOR</u>
CORN	1 ACRE	4 HOURS
SOYBEANS	1 ACRE	2 HOURS

LIMITS

NONE

NET RETURNS PER ACRE

CORN	\$150
SOYBEANS	\$100

3. APPROXIMATION TO L.P.

(NOT ALWAYS CORRECT)

ENTERPRISE REQUIREMENTS AND LIMITATIONS

RESOURCE	AMOUNT AVAILABLE	REQUIRED / ACRE	
		CORN	SOYBEAN
LAND	300 A.	1	1
LABOR	1000 Hr.	4	2
NET RETURN		\$150	\$100

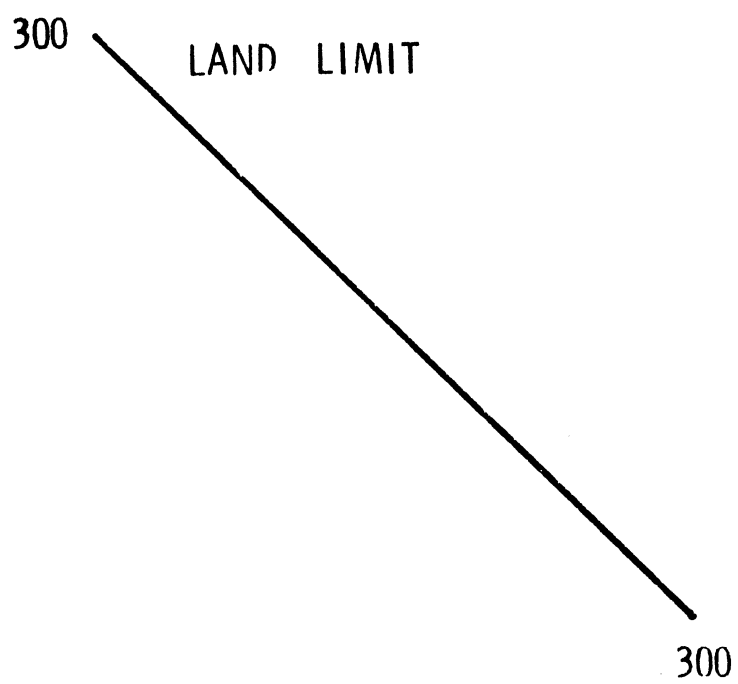
MAXIMUM OF EACH ENTERPRISE POSSIBLE

RESOURCE	AMOUNT	ACRES	
		CORN	SOYBEAN
LAND	300 A.	300	300
LABOR	1000 Hr.	250	500
MAX. NET		\$37,500	\$30,000

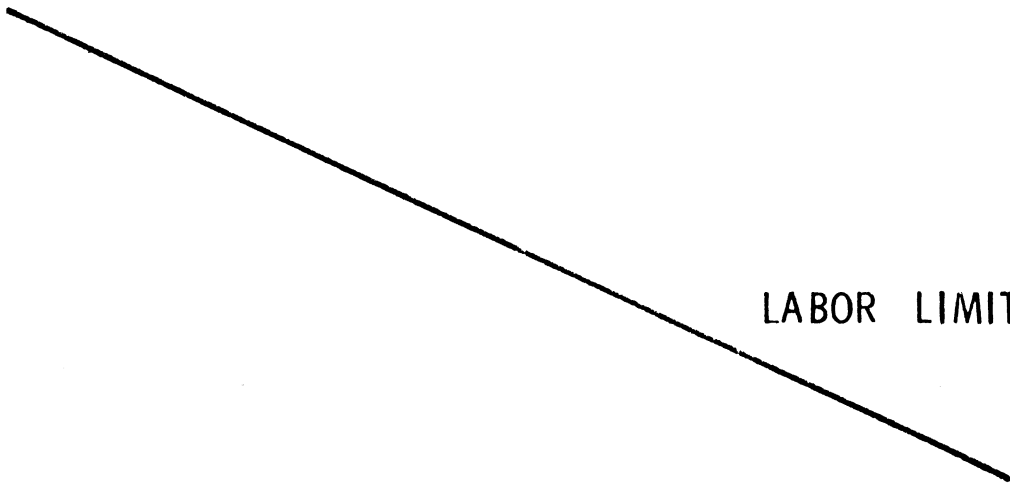
ACRES
OF
CORN

0

ACRES OF SOYBEANS
WHAT CAN WE PRODUCE?



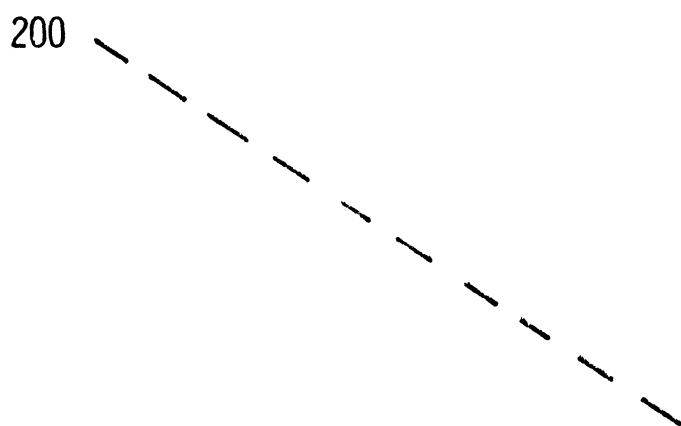
250



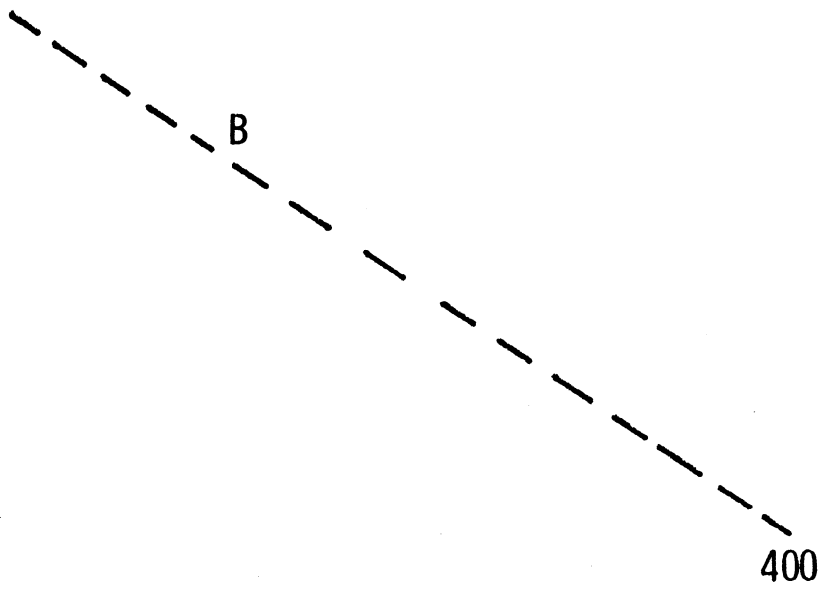
LABOR LIMIT

500

LINE ABC
WHAT SHOULD WE PRODUCE
A, B, or C?



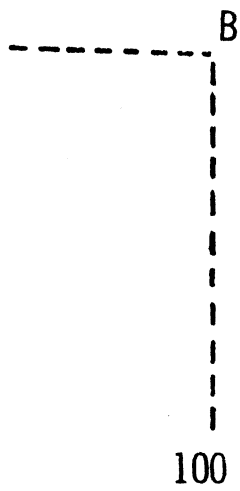
EQUAL REVENUE LINE
2 CORN = 3 SOYBEANS



GREATEST EQUAL REVENUE LINE
PRODUCE AT B



PRODUCE
200 ACRES CORN
100 ACRES SOYBEANS



PRODUCE
200 ACRES CORN
100 ACRES SOYBEANS

NET RETURNS PER UNIT OF RESOURCE

RESOURCE	CORN	SOYBEANS
LAND	\$150	\$100
LABOR	\$ 37.50	\$ 50

FARM PLAN GENERATION

	LAND	LABOR	NET RETURN
UNUSED	300	1000	0
CORN	250	1000	\$37,500
UNUSED	50	0	
SOYBEANS	0	0	0
TOTAL			\$37,500

APPROXIMATION METHOD

$$\begin{array}{l} 250 \text{ A. CORN} \\ 0 \text{ A. SOYBEANS} \end{array} = \$37,500 \text{ N.R.}$$

L.P. METHOD

$$\begin{array}{l} 2100 \text{ A. CORN} \\ 100 \text{ A. SOYBEANS} \end{array} = \$40,000 \text{ N.R.}$$